
UNIVERSITI SAINS MALAYSIA

First Semester Examination
Academic Session 2006/2007

October/November 2006

**RPK 222 - Conservation
(Pemuliharaan)**

Duration: 3 hours
(Masa: 3 jam)

Please check that this examination paper consists of **FOUR** pages of printed material before you begin the examination.

*Sila pastikan bahawa kertas peperiksaan ini mengandungi **EMPAT** muka surat yang tercetak sebelum anda memulakan peperiksaan ini.*

Students are allowed to answer all questions in English OR in Bahasa Malaysia.

Pelajar dibenarkan menjawab semua soalan dalam Bahasa Inggeris ATAU Bahasa Malaysia.

Answer **FOUR** questions only.

*Jawab **EMPAT** soalan sahaja.*

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1. (a) List down **four (4)** initiatives that have been carried out to conserve floral resources in the country.
- (b) By using **one (1)** example, elaborate on the rationale and purpose for the setting up of the initiative.
- (c) State, briefly, **one (1)** strength and **one (1)** weakness of this initiative.

(25 marks/markah)

- (a) *Senaraikan empat (4) inisiatif yang di buat untuk memelihara sumber flora di negara ini.*
- (b) *Dengan menggunakan satu (1) contoh, ulaskan rasional dan tujuan penubuhan satu dari inisiatif di atas.*
- (c) *Secara ringkas, nyatakan satu (1) kebaikan dan satu (1) kelemahan inisiatif ini.*

(25 marks/markah)

2. (a) What was the main reason for the formulation of the Environmental Quality Act (Malaysia)?
- (b) List down **four (4)** situations that contributed to the formulation of the above Act.
- (c) State and elaborate on the main weakness of this Act at the time of its formulation.

(25 marks/markah)

- (a) *Apakah tujuan utama pengubalan Akta Kualiti Alam Sekitar (Malaysia)?*
- (b) *Senaraikan empat (4) situasi yang menyumbang ke arah pengubalan Akta ini.*
- (c) *Nyata dan huraikan kelemahan utama Akta ini ketika ianya ditubuhkan.*

(25 marks/markah)

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3. (a) Define "biodiversity"
 (b) How is it different from the "variety of species"?
 (c) Explain why planners, architects and engineers need to factor in "biodiversity" in their practices.

(25 marks/markah)

- (a) *Takrifkan "percambahan hayat"?*
 (b) *Apakah bezanya dari "kepelbagaian hayat"?*
 (c) *Jelaskan kenapa perancang, senibinawan, dan jurutera perlu memperhitungkan "percambahan hayat" di dalam amalan mereka?*

(25 marks/markah)

4. (a) What is the difference between the "cost" of a tree and its "value"?
 (b) How does one calculate the "value" of ten trees in a particular location?
 (c) Explain why this "value" is included/excluded in the costing of a project.

(25 marks/markah)

- (a) *Apakah perbezaan antara "harga/kos" dan "nilai" sepohon pokok?*
 (b) *Bagaimanakah dikirakan nilai 10 pokok yang terdapat di sesuatu lokasi?*
 (c) *Jelaskan kenapa "nilai" ini dikira bersama di dalam pengkosan sesuatu projek, atau terkeluar darinya.*

(25 marks/markah)

5. (a) Why are cities considered "obese" ?
 (b) List down **five (5)** good examples of "sustainable cities".
 (c) Name the "sustainable city" that is regarded as a model for present day city planning.

- (d) Explain briefly its strengths.

(25 marks/markah)

- (a) *Kenapakah bandar dikatakan "tembun"?*
 (b) *Senaraikan lima (5) contoh terbaik "bandar mampan".*
 (c) *Namakan "bandar mampan" yang dianggapkan sebagai model terbaik untuk perancangan bandar masa kini.*

- (d) *Jelaskan secara ringkas kelebihanannya.*

(25 marks/markah)

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6. (a) What is meant by “non-motorised mobility”?
- (b) List down **four (4)** examples of “carfree cities” that can be found in the world.
- (c) Show **one (1)** example of such an experiment in Malaysia. Why does this experiment succeed/fail?
(25 marks/markah)
- (a) *Apakah yang dimaksudkan dengan “mobiliti tak bermotor”?*
- (b) *Senaraikan **empat (4)** contoh “bandar bebas kereta” yang terdapat di dunia.*
- (c) *Tunjukkan **satu (1)** contoh eksperimen ini di Malaysia. Jelaskan kenapa eksperimen ini berjaya/gagal.*
(25 marks/markah)

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